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(54) FEUILLE POUR LE TRANSFERT DES ALIMENTS

(54) FOOD TRANSFER SHEET

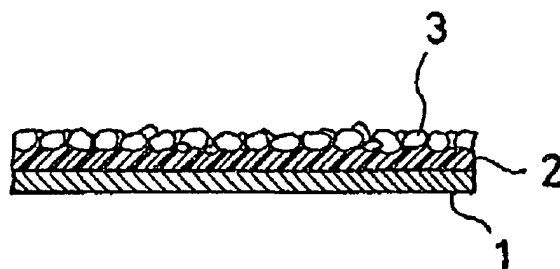
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The present invention relates to a food transfer sheet with which the spicing or flavoring operation, in the manufacture of ham, sausages, gourmet foods, etc., can be remarkably curtailed. The food transfer sheet comprises a water-resistant matrix web and a food material layer with a size layer interposed between the matrix web and food material layer.



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(54) **FEUILLE POUR LE TRANSFERT DES ALIMENTS**
(54) **FOOD TRANSFER SHEET**



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Abstract:

The present invention relates to a food transfer sheet with which the spicing or flavoring operation, in the manufacture of ham, sausages, gourmet foods, etc., can be remarkably curtailed. The food transfer sheet comprises a water-resistant matrix web and a food material layer with a size layer interposed between the matrix web and food material layer.

Food transfer sheet

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a food transfer sheet for use in spicing or flavoring processed food such as ham, roasted ham, sausages, cheese, Kamaboko (boiled fish paste) and so on.

Brief Description of the Prior Art

The manufacture of food products which are covered or topped with spices using an icing technique, such as surface-flavored animal or fish meat products, generally requires complicated procedures such as the filling of a salted or otherwise seasoned raw meat material into a fibrous casing, freezing the casing to shape, peeling off the casing, applying a spice or spices to the surface of the content, wrapping the content in cellophane, putting the wrapped product into a retainer, and cooking it. This process is disadvantageous in that most of the steps involved cannot be mechanized and must rely on manual labor, thus increasing the cost of production.

An alternative known procedure comprises filling a fibrous casing with a seasoned raw meat material, cooking it, peeling off the casing, applying a gelatin size or glue and, then, dusting the cooked product with a spice powder. This process is even worse in workability than the first-described process. In the field of gourmet foods, the product manufactured by covering a lump of cheese or Kamaboko, for instance, with a sheet of milled fish meat is known. The production process essentially comprises covering a pre-molded article of cheese or the like with a separately prepared sheet of milled fish meat paste or the like and, as such, requires much time and labor. Furthermore, the bonding affinity

between the substrate food and the covering food material is poor and an exfoliation problem can occur.

Object of the Invention

5 An object of the present invention is to provide a food transfer sheet with which the spicing or flavoring operation in the manufacture of ham, sausages, gourmet foods, etc. can be remarkably curtailed.

10 In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a food transfer sheet comprising: a water and heat resistant matrix web; a layer of food material in the form of powder, granules and/or chips for applying to the surface of the food substrate; and interposed between said matrix web and food material layer, a size layer which comprises an edible water-soluble high molecular weight
15 material.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of manufacturing a processed meat product comprising the steps of: covering a seasoned food substrate with a food transfer sheet according
20 to any one of the preceding claims; subjecting the covered food substrate to heat treatment; and removing the matrix web from the food substrate.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of manufacturing a cheese
25 product comprising the steps of: covering a seasoned molten cheese with a food transfer sheet according to any one of claims 1 to 6; subjecting the covered molten cheese to cooling treatment; and removing the matrix web from the food substrate.

30 Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevational view showing the food transfer sheet according to the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the same sheet rolled into a generally cylindrical form for the production of
35 roasted ham.

As is illustrated in Fig. 1, a food transfer sheet according to the present invention is produced by depositing a size solution 2 on a water-resistant matrix web 1. A food material layer 3 is then placed on the matrix web and size layer.

(i) Water-resistant matrix web

The water-resistant matrix web includes, but is by no means limited to, films and sheets formed from natural fibrous materials such as plant fibers, animal fibers and mineral fibers, artificial fiber materials such as polymers of cellulose and other natural materials (viscose, acetate, etc.), synthetic fibers (polyester, nylon, etc.) and so on.

The water-resistant matrix web may be made by papermaking techniques or non-woven fabric production technology, tubular or planar web products of synthetic resins such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, etc. as manufactured by the extrusion, inflation or other molding technology, thin webs manufactured by compressing foams of said synthetic resins, and webs made of collagen, gelatin and other materials.

An essential requirement to be fulfilled for the purposes of the invention is that the matrix web should be resistant to water and heat to the extent that it will not melt or collapse under the conditions of food manufacture. Another requirement is that because this food transfer sheet is used in the food industry, the matrix should not be toxic or give off a foreign odor.

The matrix need not necessarily be permeable to air but when the substrate food is a material having a high water content, such as raw meat, the matrix web preferably has micropores, i.e. a sufficient degree of porosity to release the water vapor produced in the course of cooking or sterilization.

When the substrate food is comparatively lean in water and melts at a temperature not exceeding 60 to 70°C, such as processed cheese, the matrix web is preferably non-porous in order that decreases in product yield may be avoided.

Tokkashi* (manufactured by Towa Kako K.K.) is an example of a commercially available matrix web meeting the required porosity in the above mentioned example. The product is a viscose-coated Manilla paper.

On the other hand, non-toxic, heat-resistant films, represented by polyethylene terephthalate film, as such, meet the last mentioned requirement. When these heat-resistant films are perforated by needling, corona discharge or the like, they meet the first mentioned requirement.

*Trade Mark

(ii) Food layer

The food transfer sheet according to the present invention is characterized in that a food material layer is disposed on the matrix web described above through an interposed size layer. This food layer is transferred onto the surface of a substrate food in the course of production of the food. Therefore, the term "food layer" as used herein may be in any optional form, such as powders, chips, etc., according to the desired kind of product food. Thus, representative examples of the food layer include layers of powdered herbs or spices such as sage, thyme, mace, nutmeg, ginger, pepper, Chinese pepper, siso, horseradish, etc., chips or powders of sea foods such as various seaweeds or milled fish meat, fish eggs and powders thereof such as tarako (herring roe), etc., powders of dairy foods such as Parmesan cheese, yogurt, etc., and dry powders of various extracts such as fish meat extracts, animal meat extracts, plum fruit extract, vegetable extracts and so on.

(iii) Size layer

The size or glue to be used in accordance with the present invention can be selected from a broad range of edible water-soluble high molecular weight materials which are acceptable as food additives. Preferred sizes include natural polysaccharides such as starch, modified starch, dextran, guar gum, tragacanth gum, xanthane gum, arabic gum, pullulan, etc., and synthetic sizes such as carboxymethylcellulose sodium, carboxymethyl-starch and so on. Gelatin may also be utilized for this purpose. What is required of such sizes is that the bond between the food material and matrix web is weakened by processing moisture to let the food layer be neatly transferred onto the surface of the substrate food.

(iv) Production method

The process for the production of the food transfer sheet according to the present invention essentially comprises applying a solution of this size to a continuous matrix web, then applying the food layer material in a powdery, granular or chip form, onto the thus-sized web by dusting or otherwise,

passing the web over a transfer roll to provide an integral sheet and finally drying the sheet under forced drying conditions, for example by means of a hot blast of air and/or infrared radiation. What is preferably important is that the food layer material be uniformly deposited on the sized matrix web.

While the food transfer sheet of the invention may be planar or tubular, it is preferably tubular for the production of ham, sausages, bar Kamaboko (boiled fish paste bars), bar cheese and so on. The transfer sheet of the invention in a tubular form can be advantageously fabricated by heat sealing a heat-sealable film or by jointing the edges of a non-heat-sealable film with the aid of an adhesive tape.

(v) Manufacture of processed foods

It is very simple and easy to manufacture flavored ham, sausages, cheese and other products using the food transfer sheet of the present invention and the present invention contributes remarkably to curtailing the conventional production processes for the respective food products. Taking the manufacture of roasted ham, which is one of the chief uses for the food transfer sheet of the invention, as an example, the process merely comprises filling a seasoned raw meat material into a tubular food transfer sheet of the invention, placing it in a retainer or a meat net, cooking the same, and finally peeling off the food transfer sheet. Thus, the steps of spice coating, cellophane wrapping, etc. which have heretofore been required can be completely eliminated.

Similarly, for the manufacture of "cheese wrapped in boiled fish paste", the tubular food transfer sheet carrying a boiled fish paste layer according to the invention is set in a retainer and a molten process cheese is poured into the tube. After sterilization by further heating if necessary, the filled tube is cooled for the coagulation of cheese and finally the sheet is peeled off.

For the manufacture of Kamaboko carrying an assorted gourmet spice layer on the surface, a boiled fish paste prior to the outset of shape-retaining gel consistency is filled

into a tubular food transfer sheet carrying a gourmet spice layer (for example, a Parmesan cheese layer) on its inner surface and the filled tube is heated for complete gelation.

When the food transfer sheet according to the present invention is in a dry condition it is an integral assemblage of the water-resistant matrix web and the food layer as bonded by the sizing agent. The bond between the matrix and food layer is weakened under wet or moist conditions. Therefore, when the sheet is brought into contact with a wet substrate food, the food material is transferred from the matrix to the substrate food, thus effectively flavoring or spicing the latter.

It is apparent from the foregoing description that the food transfer sheet of the present invention provides a novel method for spicing or flavoring a broad variety of food substrates, represented by ham, sausage, etc. and contributes remarkably to the economical production of processed foods.

It should be understood that the food transfer sheet according to the present invention may be used for purposes of decorating foods as well.

The following examples are further illustrative, but by no means limit the present invention.

Example 1

While a roll of polyethylene terephthalate film (25 μ m thick and 300 mm wide) was paid out continuously by roller means, a 25% aqueous solution of pullulan was deposited on the continuous film at a rate of 40 g/m² by means of a coater. Then, immediately using a duster, 150 g/m² of dry disintegrated herring roe was deposited on the pullulan layer. The web of film carrying this food layer on top of the pullulan layer was passed over a pair of hot rollers heated at about 100°C to fix the herring roe layer. This film was further passed through a hot-air drier at 120°C for further drying and finally taken up on a takeup roll. The resulting food transfer sheet was folded into a tube with the matrix side out as illustrated in Fig. 2 and the joint was secured with an adhesive tape 4 to give a tubular casing.

Example 2

While a roll of non-woven polyester fabric (50 g/m², 0.5 mm thick and 300 mm wide) was paid out continuously by feed rollers, it was cut to 1-meter lengths with a rotary cutter.

- 5 In a predetermined position on a conveyer, each non-woven fabric was coated with a 30% aqueous solution of pullulan at a rate of 30 g/m² by a silk screen system. Immediately, using a duster, cheese granules were dusted over the sized matrix at a rate of 70 g/m² and the matrix fabric carrying this cheese
- 10 layer was passed through a hot press to fix the cheese granules and further through an infrared heating chamber for drying.

Example 3

- While a roll of Tokkashi (described hereinbefore) No. 40W
- 15 (305 mm wide) was paid out by means of feed rollers, a 12% aqueous solution of pullulan was deposited on the matrix web with a coater at a rate of 125 g/m². Then, using a duster, 200 g/m² of a spice mixture of pepper, parsley and garlic was dusted on the sized matrix, leaving a gluing margin of 20 mm
- 20 from one edge. The web was then passed over a pair of hot rollers at about 100°C to fix the spice layer and further through a hot-air drying chamber at 120°C for drying. The resulting sheet was folded the matrix side out, then formed into a tube over a roll and joined with an adhesive tape 4 to
- 25 give a cylindrical casing.

Example 4 (manufacture of ham)

- A meat net was sleeved over a cylindrical casing (100 mm in diameter, 300 mm long) carrying a pepper layer on its inner surface as prepared in Example 3 and 300 g of seasoned pork
- 30 for ham was filled into the casing. After both ends of the filled casing were clipped, it was put in a smoke house for a series of processing steps of drying, smoking, steaming and drying. The respective processing conditions were as follows.

Conditions	Process			
	Drying	Smoking	Steaming	Drying
5 Internal temperature of the smoke house (°C)	80	80	85	50
Treating time	20	20	60	5

- 10 After the above cooking series, the product was allowed to stand in a refrigerator overnight and the outer cladding was removed. The above procedure provided a pepper-spiced ham.

Claims:

1. A food transfer sheet comprising:
a water and heat resistant matrix web;
a layer of food material in the form of powder, granules
5 and/or chips for applying to the surface of the food
substrate; and
interposed between said matrix web and food material
layer, a size layer which comprises an edible water-soluble
high molecular weight material.
- 10 2. The food transfer sheet of claim 1 wherein said
matrix web is permeable to air.
3. The food transfer sheet of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein
said matrix web is a viscose-coated sheet of Manilla hemp.
- 15 4. The food transfer sheet of any one of claims 1, 2
or 3 wherein said size is a natural polysaccharide.
5. The food transfer sheet of any one of claims 1, 2, 3
or 4 wherein said food material is a spice composition.
- 20 6. The food transfer sheet of any one of the preceding
claims wherein said water-resistant matrix web is in the form
of a tube which can be easily cut open.
7. A method of manufacturing a processed meat product
comprising the steps of:
covering a seasoned food substrate with a food transfer
sheet according to any one of the preceding claims; \
- 25 8. The method of claim 7 wherein said seasoned substrate
food is based on a poultry, animal or fish meat.

9. A method of manufacturing a cheese product comprising the steps of:

covering a seasoned molten cheese with a food transfer sheet according to any one of claims 1 to 6;

5 subjecting the covered molten cheese to cooling treatment; and

removing the matrix web from the food substrate.

Fig. 1

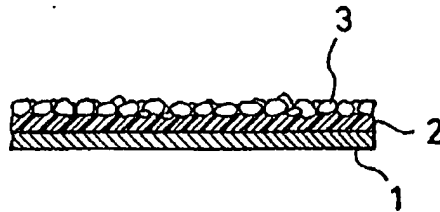


Fig. 2

